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with the ectoderm." 2. "The direction of transmission of an impulse is already determined by the position of the cell in the ectoderm." That is, the receiving side of a cell is the one originally toward the surface, while the giving pole is turned toward the interior of the body. Under these principles, and keeping in mind the formation of cerebral and optic vesicles, primary and secondary, it is made perfectly clear why the optic nerve fibers should grow first toward the vitreous chamber and afterwards pierce the retina in order to reach the brain. This also explains the inversion of the rod and cone layer, these elements being the receiving poles and the line between them, and the pigment layer of the retina being the original external surface of the body. The well chosen cuts render this intricate problem doubly lucid.

On the Method of Transmission of the Impulse in Medullated Fibers.
E. R. EDES. *Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XIII. p. 431.

Experiments described in this paper were made in the physiological laboratory of the Harvard Medical School under the direction of Dr. Bowditch, and results confirm in the main that author's previous work upon the non-fatigability of nerve fibers.

The method employed consists in using the action current as a measure of the nerve impulse. This is read by means of a delicate capillary electrometer. The muscle was retained, and although not used to measure the impulse, gave a fine comparison of muscle and nerve fatigue. This is expressed in two charts (p. 437), both of which show that the muscle tires rapidly for the first few minutes, then more slowly and finally very slowly; the nerve on the other hand practically holds its own. Up to five hours' continuous stimulation, the action current suffered no diminution. That this is not true for longer periods was due to trouble with the electrometer. Experiments let run over night (11-14 hours) showed an action current of about one-fourth the original strength. According to Maschek, when such diminution occurs on cutting the nerve off so as to place a fresh cut section on the electrodes, the action current returned to normal. This was not the case with Edes' experiments. Herzen's strychnine experiments were also repeated on rabbits and frogs, the conclusion therefrom being, contrary to Herzen's, that the "exhaustion obtained could be located wholly in the muscle."

In a short addendum are summed up the results of a number of experiments made for the purpose of repeating Demoor's recent work upon the action of silver nitrate upon normal and exhausted nerve fibers. Demoor's statement is that "Frohmann's striations" are not found in exhausted nerves. The experiments of Edes gave the impression that stimulation "does make some slight difference in the behavior of the nerve fiber towards nitrate of silver."

Der Hund ohne Grosshirn. Siebente Abhandlung über die Verrichtung des Grosshirns. F. GOLTZ. Archiv. für die gesammte Physiol. Bonn, 1891, 2 Bd. LI. S. 570-614. 1 Taf.

This paper forms the strongest protest yet uttered against the doctrine of cerebral localization, so far at least as the dog is concerned.

Goltz gives us the results of removing the entire cerebral cortex (except a mere shaving of the inferior temporal lobes, left to protect the optic tracts) in three dogs. The first lived fifty-one days; the second, ninety-two days; the third lived eighteen and one-half months. In order to more fully meet the arguments of his opponents, the operations were performed with the knife.